

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE VIRGIN ISLANDS  
DIVISION OF ST. THOMAS AND ST. JOHN**

<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Plaintiff,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>v.</b>	)	<b>Case No. 3:20-cr-0038</b>
	)	
<b>NATASHA S V SEETARAM,</b>	)	
	)	
<b>Defendant.</b>	)	
_____	)	

**ORDER**

**BEFORE THE COURT** is the ex parte motion of Natasha Seetaram ("Seetaram") to conduct her sentencing in this matter by video conferencing. (ECF No. 74.) For the reasons stated below, the Court will grant the motion.

On October 22, 2020, a grand jury returned a fifty-nine-count indictment, charging Seetaram with bank fraud in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1344 (Counts One through Fifty); aggravated identity theft in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1028A (Counts Fifty-One through Fifty-Five); using an unauthorized access device in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1029(a)(2) (Counts Fifty-Six through Fifty-Seven); and false entries in bank records in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1005 (Counts Fifty-Eight through Fifty-Nine). (ECF No. 1.) On March 30, 2021, Seetaram pleaded guilty as to Count One of the Indictment before the Magistrate Judge, who issued a Report and Recommendation the same day. (ECF No. 34.) On March 30, 2021, the undersigned adopted the Report and Recommendation. (ECF No. 35.) Most recently, a sentencing hearing was scheduled for June 23, 2022.<sup>1</sup> On June 17, 2022, Seetaram filed an ex parte motion to conduct her sentencing by video teleconferencing technology. (ECF No. 74.)

Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 43 requires that a "defendant must be present at . . . sentencing." Fed. R. Crim. P. 43(a)(3). Nevertheless, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic,

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<sup>1</sup> A sentencing hearing was initially scheduled for August 13, 2021. The hearing has been continued several times, to September 9, 2021; October 18, 2021; November 3, 2021; January 27, 2022; April 1, 2022; April 8, 2022; and June 23, 2022, primarily due to circumstances surrounding the COVID-19 pandemic.

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Congress recently provided certain circumstances under which a sentencing may be conducted by video teleconference. On March 27, 2020, Congress passed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (“CARES Act”). The Act was signed into law by the President of the United States that same day. Among its many provisions, the CARES Act authorizes district courts to use video conferencing to hold felony sentencings under appropriate circumstances and with the consent of the defendant after consultation with counsel. *See* CARES Act, § 15002(b)(2), H.R. 748, 248-49; *id.* § 15002 (b)(4) (“Video teleconferencing . . . authorized under paragraph . . . (2) may only take place with the consent of the defendant . . . after consultation with counsel.”). Specifically, the following three conditions must be met: (1) the Judicial Conference of the United States must “find[] that emergency conditions due to the national emergency declared by the President . . . with respect to the [COVID-19] will materially affect the functioning of [] the Federal courts generally;” (2) the chief judge of a district court covered by that finding must “specifically find[] . . . that . . . felony sentencings under Rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure cannot be conducted in person without seriously jeopardizing public health and safety;” and (3) “the district judge in a particular case finds for specific reasons that the plea or sentencing in that case cannot be further delayed without serious harm to the interests of justice.” *See id.* § 15002(b)(2),

On March 29, 2020, the Judicial Conference of the United States found, pursuant to the CARES Act, that emergency conditions due to the national emergency declared by the President with respect to COVID-19 have materially affected and will materially affect the function of the federal courts generally.

On April 9, 2020, the Chief Judge of the District Court of the Virgin Islands entered a third general order responding to the COVID-19 pandemic. In that order, the Chief Judge found that felony sentencings under Rule 32 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure cannot be conducted in person in this judicial district without seriously jeopardizing public health and safety. As such, the April 9, 2020 Order authorized the use of videoconferencing to conduct felony sentencing for a period of 90 days. That Order has been successively extended, most recently on March 30, 2022.

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The “court must impose sentence without unnecessary delay.” Fed. R. Crim. P. 32(b)(1). Without an end, or even an abatement, in sight to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, the indefinite delay of sentencing hearings “would only add to the enormous backlog of criminal and civil matters facing this Court, and every judge in this District, when normal operations resume.” *E.g., United States v. Hernandez*, 2020 WL 2850222, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. June 1, 2020); *United States v. Soe*, 2020 WL 3483588, at \*3 (C.D. Cal. June 25, 2020).

The continued delays to in-person proceedings, and their resultant backlog of cases, undermine the Court’s ability to efficiently manage its docket. This inefficiency consequently weighs heavily against the public’s interest in judicial economy. *See In re Modafinil Antitrust Litigation*, 837 F.3d 238, 268 (3d Cir. 2016) (“‘Judicial economy’ means ‘[e]fficiency in the operation of the courts and the judicial system...’”) (Rendell, J., concurring in part). Thus, Rule 32(b)(1)’s requirement that a sentence be imposed without unnecessary delay intertwines considerations of judicial economy with the interest of justice, particularly in the abnormal context of the COVID-19 pandemic. *Cf. In re: Howmedica Osteonics Corp.*, 867 F.3d 390, 402 (3d Cir. 2017) (“public interests... derive from ‘the interest of justice.’... We regard these public interests to include judicial economy considerations.”) (internal citations omitted).

Here, the interests of justice necessarily cannot be served by unduly delaying a defendant’s sentencing once he has been convicted. *Cf. Pennsylvania v. Ritchie*, 480 U.S. 39, 50 n. 8 (1987) (“The interests of judicial economy and the avoidance of delay, rather than being hindered, would be best served by resolving the issue.”). Where a defendant has, as Seetaram has in this case, consented to sentencing by video teleconferencing through her attorney (*see generally* ECF No. 74), coupled with the fact that her sentencing hearing has been continued on at least seven prior occasions, such an indefinite delay causes continued serious harm to the public’s interest in judicial economy, and by extension, the interests of justice. *Cf. Howmedica*, 867 F.3d at 402.

The premises considered, it is hereby

**ORDERED** that Seetaram’s motion to appear for sentencing via videoconference, ECF No. 74, is **GRANTED**; it is further

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**ORDERED** that the sentencing hearing for this matter shall commence promptly at 11:00 A.M. on June 23, 2022, before Chief Judge Robert A. Molloy via video teleconferencing, with log-in information to be provided to the parties at a later date; and it is further

**ORDERED** that the public may access the audio of the video conference proceedings in this matter by calling 1-888-251-2909 and entering access code 5157509#.

**Date:** June 21, 2022

/s/ Robert A. Molloy  
**ROBERT A. MOLLOY**  
**Chief Judge**